

GREAT MILCH COW AND HER RECORD

The World's Championship Milk-
er—Virginia Reared Cows
—Might Do as Well.

A few weeks ago in writing about the Milnborya Farm in Chesterfield county, owned and operated by J. Scott Parrish, I related the fact that the head of Mr. Parrish's Holstein herd was a magnificent bull, four years old, registered under the lengthy name of "King Hegetfeld Pterle De Kij" and I stated that this distinguished bovine is a half-brother of the world's champion milk cow, "De Kol Creamelle," owned by D. W. Field, of Massachusetts; and also stated that this champion milk cow had given in 100 days 10,017 pounds of milk, or about fifty quarts per day for that period.

Several cow owners, upon reading these statements, undertook to call me down, saying I had exaggerated greatly; one of them going so far as to declare that there never was a cow on earth that gave that much milk per day for as long a period as 100 days. I put the matter up to Mr. Parrish, from whom I had obtained the figures, and he assured me that there was no exaggeration whatever, and that the figures were taken from the official record duly sworn to by reliable parties. However, to make assurance doubly sure, Mr. Parrish wrote to the owner of the great cow for the official register record, and Mr. Field has sent the same to him, and also a handsome picture of "Madame de Kol Creamelle." Here is the official record in pounds:

One day.....	119.8	Butter.
Seven days.....	780.6	23.13
Thirty days.....	3,200.3	106.19
Sixty days.....	6,148.2	213.52
Ninety days.....	9,106.3	323.23
100 days.....	10,017.0	355
365 days.....	25,350	

Anybody who knows anything about weights and measurements of milk knows that the records given above in this sworn official record for 100 days amount to 26,380 pounds of milk, which is equal to 3,297 gallons, or exactly nine gallons per day for a whole year. Great cow is this "De Kol Creamelle," but just as good ones can be raised in Old Virginia. The jury can take the case.

F. S. W.

DOWNHOLD "FLU" RIGHT IN THE FORK

(Continued From First Page)

all of his life, and has kept actively engaged in the work all the time, except the few years when he was gallantly leading the Fluvanna Artillery against the invading foe, but he frankly admits that he is just learning how to farm, and it is no secret that he has learned from his eldest son, William O. Snead, who under General State Agent T. O. Sandy, is at the head of the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work in the counties of Fluvanna and Goochland, he being the local demonstrator for these counties.

Of his good work, especially among the younger farmers and the boys, the Industrial Section will have much to say in another issue. I want to talk now of what has been accomplished on the old Snead homestead, the lands of which have been cultivated by the Sneads for more than a hundred years, and, as a matter of course, were worked under the old wearing-out system, and in time were greatly run down.

Mr. Snead's father always contended that hay could not be grown in the "Fork," that the only part of Virginia that could make hay while the sun shines was the Shenandoah Valley, and so if he used any hay at all he bought it in Richmond or somewhere else. The captain had a different opinion, and when he took charge of the farm some thirty-odd years ago he commenced raising hay, but in the old-time way, making from a half a ton to a ton and a half to the acre, according to seasons. In like manner he improved somewhat on his father's methods and increased results in the matters of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, the latter being the principal profit crop. He also did a little better than the sire in the matter of taking care of and improving the land, but still he was slow getting out of the old rut, in fact, did not get entirely out of them until this demonstration work came along and his eldest son had done some very

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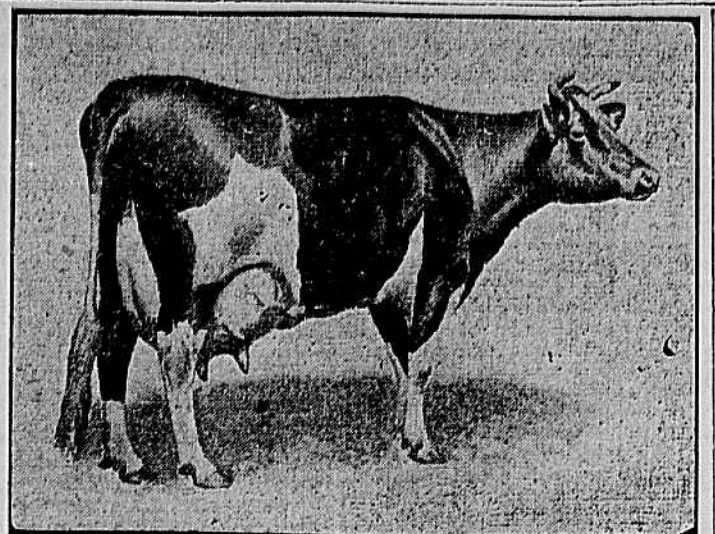
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WORLD'S CHAMPION MILKER, "DE KOL CREAMELLE"

fine demonstrating right at the old home.

What Four Acres Are Doing.

First, he took four measured acres for demonstration—old worn-out land, mind you—and under the Sandy demonstration method, put it in corn, doing the fertilizing, the plowing and the cultivating according to the strict rules. The first year the corn crop was almost doubled, the second year from common clover, which had been needed to remain as it was for three years was "laid by," mainly strengthening the land, much good hay was gleaned, and this, the third year, a splendid crop of hay has just been cut and housed. It was not weighed, but I saw it when it was being housed by an elevator operator by mule power, and I am sure it runs from three and a half to four tons to the acre, and I am somewhat a judge of hay, too.

Next year without any more work from the four acres, the hay was cut and housed, and very slight expense the four acres will bring at least four tons to the acre and leave the land in just 75 per cent. better condition than it was three years ago, and ready to grow any crop that can be planted. I have before told in the Industrial Section the process by which such results have been brought about in other parts of Virginia, but it may be well enough for the information of others to tell just how these four acres were manipulated.

Demonstration and How Done.

In the first year the land was plowed, disked and fertilized according to the Sandy method and planted in corn. When the corn was "laid by" crimson clover was put in, and that, too, was properly fertilized. The clover was cut off in June of last year, and then after a little while the land was plowed and disked and a ton of lime and 500 pounds of raw bone meal to the acre thrown on. It was then allowed to remain as it was for three weeks in order to give the lime time to get well into the land without destroying the ammonia in the raw bone meal. Then the seeding was done, a mixture of timothy, herdsgrass and clover, which has been sown, and all of the work was finished. The fertilizers above mentioned cost exactly \$12 per acre, and this week from \$10 to \$30 worth of hay was cut from each acre, and next year as much more will be gleaned with very small additional cost for a light top dressing of manure or something else as good, this top dressing to be done next spring.

Captain Snead, who admits that he has been something of a "mossback," although much more progressive than the majority of that class, is now a converted hay-maker and twentieth century farmer.

He declares that hay is the coming money crop of Virginia, second only to King Corn, and perhaps leaving tobacco far behind.

A twenty-five-acre field of corn, which I have had the pleasure of looking upon, and which has been cultivated by the new demonstration method, now bids fair to produce fifty to sixty or more bushels to the acre, and, mind you, the same land from ten years back up to the introduction of these methods was thought to be doing better than that.

Other Big Crops.

Four acres of land improved by the demonstration method and cultivated by it is now as pretty a field of oats as I have looked upon, and will yield twice as many oats as the same land ever before brought.

In the meantime, this new method (new in Virginia) of improving and taking care of the lands as you go along, has made here, such as tobacco, wheat, potatoes, various vegetables, berries and even fruits, and thus this converted "mossback," now a twentieth century farmer, has been enabled to raise more sheep, more cattle, more chickens and more of everything else he tries to raise, and down here in the famous "Fork" an up-to-date agriculturist can raise anything that ever came out of any Virginia soil or ever red on the products of the soil.

The converted man has also come in possession of another splendid twentieth century idea, and that is that it pays to raise the very best of everything. The big flock of sheep on the place, which are very profitable are high-bred Shropshires, the hogs are Berkshires and Poland Chinas, the cows are white-faced Herefords, the chickens are Rhode Island reds and all are of the best breeds and more of the same can be seen. Snead's large orchards, as fine wines as apples as ever grown in Albemarle or any other county; magnificent Keefer pears, and many trees loaded with the finest of peaches, to say nothing of various small fruits and berries and all being cared for and cultivated with as much pains as the tobacco on the thousands of hills, or the hay on the demonstration plot, or the corn or the oats.

Other Up-to-Date Farmers.

It is to be hoped that no one will imagine for a moment that Captain Snead is the only twentieth century farmer doing business in the "Fork." There are others, and they are doing just as well as the one I have used as a sample, and if I had time to visit them, I could write a similar story about the farms of each of the following: Joseph S. Payne, who owns 1,300 acres and is a big grower of dark tobacco; Charles E. Jones, 1,200-acre man, whose specialties are corn and tobacco with all of the other good things on the side for home use; Thomas Stokes, who makes tobacco and all the grains on 1,400 acres; Dr. George H. Snead, who gathers from 800 acres fine crops of tobacco, wheat and corn; W. J. Sigler, who makes a specialty of dark shipping tobacco; Peyton A. Strange, tobacco and all the grains; R. L. Dickey, a Marylander, who came into the "Fork" some years ago, and, perhaps, lands the county in the way of improving lands and confining himself to grain and stock, ignoring the so-called "great money crop—tobacco"—and others I could name.

I do not know that any of these men were ever in the ranks of the "moss-

EXPERIMENTS ON VIRGINIA LANDS

(Continued From First Page)

menting, he will say so, and it will be of immense advantage to the farmers thereabout to know that they are doing the best that can be done.

On the other hand, if by faithful experiment he finds a method by which the yield of any product he gives his attention to can be made larger and the quality better he will tell that out loud, and every tobacco grower within the hearing of his voice will be benefited.

In the Tobacco Fields.

In Virginia a good deal of tobacco experimenting is being indulged in this year. The work is being done under the general charge of E. H. Mathewson, of the Agricultural Department, and he looks closely after all of the details. W. W. Greene, of Bowling Green, has immediate charge of several stations in the tobacco-growing regions near to Richmond. He is experimenting with sun-cured in Caroline and Louisa counties, with dark and brown shipping in Appomattox, and long black shipping and White Burley in Fluvanna, a little less than a mile from here.

Messrs. Mathewson and Greene took charge of an acre of good tobacco land on the farm of one of the numerous Sneads, and that is where they are experimenting. I saw this acre this week and had the modus operandi explained to me.

How Experimenting is Done.

The land was in the first place properly prepared. Then it was set in plants of uniform size and uniform condition. Four rows were fertilized with good fertilizer, the next four rows were transplanted about the usual time, but most beds were late, and the larger proportion of the crop was transplanted two weeks later than usual. Two weeks cut worms and wire worms in some fields caused a poor stand and uneven growth. The condition is not so good as a year ago and does not indicate a fine crop.

"Bright yellow district, old belt, Virginia and North Carolina.—The area is 2 per cent. larger than last year. A small part of the beds, sown early, produced a very good stand, which were transplanted about the usual time, but most beds were late, and the larger proportion of the crop was transplanted two weeks later than usual. Two weeks cut worms and wire worms in some fields caused a poor stand and uneven growth. The condition is not so good as a year ago and does not indicate a fine crop."

"New belt—North and South Carolina.—The area in this district, which is 23 per cent. smaller than last year, was planted from one to two weeks early, and a good stand was secured. In the early part of the growing season the crop was very promising, but heavy and continuous rains in June have done serious injury in almost the entire district, the present outlook is for a light yield and poor quality. Some fields were drowned out and others show poor growth and are blooming low. The prospect is the poorest for several years."

Virginia sun-cured district—Area, 13,200; condition, 88. Virginia dark district—Area, 71,400; condition, 88. Bright yellow district, old belt, Virginia and North Carolina—Area, 192,800; condition, 80. New belt—Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina—Area, 128,700; condition, 74.

IMPORTANT DEALS
CLOSED IN SOUTH

(Continued From First Page)

pleted its plans for the construction at Wichita Falls, Tex., of a meat packing plant to cost about \$300,000, the various buildings to be of reinforced concrete. An Ohio tool-making concern has decided to build at Parkersburg, W. Va., a plant to have two and one-half acres of floor space, and an output of 500 dozen shovels a day. New York capitalists have practically completed arrangements for financing and constructing a water-power electrical plant in Tennessee, to have an initial capacity of 300,000 horsepower, which may be increased to 500,000-horsepower, while plans have been made for financing and erecting an 8,000-horsepower electric plant in North Carolina. Two new cotton mill enterprises, each capitalized at \$400,000, have been organized to build mills in South Carolina.

A Virginia peanut cleaning company has let contracts for erecting a \$75,000 factory at Shreveport, La., while at Bristol, Va., a company to manufacture shoes has been organized with a capital of \$150,000. In Birmingham a company has been organized with a capital of \$150,000 to have a daily output of 4,000 shoes and other agricultural implements.

These facts indicate the broad sweep of development in the South, the character of work that is being done in the development of great land reclamation enterprises, the building of diversified industries to produce at home things now bought from other sections, and the utilization of water-power for electric transmission, the establishment of new cotton mills in the heart of the cotton manufacturing center indicating that the section of the South in which cotton manufacturing has been most largely developed continues to show its faith in the limitless possibilities of cotton manufacturing by the investment of new money in the building of new mills.

The 200-mile oil pipe line to be constructed in the Southwest is only another indication of the continued expansion of that industry in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma, where the great supply of oil and gas developed of recent years has resulted in industrial developments which promise to vastly expand within the near future.

CROP OUTLOOK GOOD.

Cotton Late, but Catching Up Rapidly. Big Corn Yield Expected.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 16.—It is estimated that cotton in this section is about two weeks late, but that it is catching up rapidly under fine growing weather conditions that have prevailed for some time. The average stand is a little ragged, but the crop outlook is quite good. The condition of corn and crops generally is very promising of good yields also.

The indications are that some remarkable yields will be achieved this fall in connection with numerous corn contests, not only among farmer boys of the county for prizes offered, but by prominent farmers anxious to outdo records heretofore established.

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SUN-CURED CROP IS SHOWING WELL

Complaints of Narrow Growth
and Low Blooming Confined
to Small Areas.

Washington, D. C., July 16.—Reports to the Department of Agriculture on tobacco in the districts of Virginia and North Carolina, showing the acreage and condition, say:

"Virginia sun-cured district.—The area has been increased 20 per cent. Plants were plentiful and were transplanted to the fields in good time. With plenty of moisture in the ground at transplanting and little insect damage, the stand is good. Some complaint is heard of narrow growth of leaf and low blooming, but this is confined to narrow areas, and the crop as a whole shows better condition than a year ago.

"Virginia dark district.—The